of dams on rivers in Orissa under the major and medium irrigation projects;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what are the details ,of the dams completed so far in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARAN-AND): (a) to (c) The information is being- collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fish catches in the country

2400. KUMARI SUSHII.A TTRIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) what is the quantity ,of fish catches in the country at present;

(b) what was the quantity of catches at the end of the Slixth Plan and that expected at the end of the Seventh Plan period; and

(c) the incentives and the facilities given to this industry to increase fish catches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION TN THE MINISTRY OF AGRIC CSHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The estimated fish catch in the country during 1986-87 was 29.16 lakhs tonnes.

(h) The estimated landing of fish at the end of the Sixth Plan was 28 01 lakh tonnes. The target for production by the end of Seventh Plan is 34.00 lakhs tonnes.

(c) Some of the important incentives and schemes implemented through the State Governments and Union Territories to increase fish catches are as follows;

Marine Sector

(i) Assistance to the States for modernising 5000 traditional fishing craft by motorizatlion and introduction of about 200 improved beach landing craft;

(ii) augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through a judicious mix of indligenous, imported and " chartered resource specific fishing vessels to 500 by the end .of the current plan;

(iii) providing 33 per cent subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep fishling vessels;

(iv) providing loans on soft terms for purchase of deep sea fishing vessels through the Shipping Development Fund Committee before its abolition and, thereafter, through Shipping Credtit and Investment Company of India;

(v) augmentation of Fisheries Surveys and construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports and landing facilities at smaller fishing centres;

(vi) training of fishery operatives for manning of fishing vessels;

(vii) 50 per cent grant to States for (implementation of Group Accident Insurance Scheme for active fishermen;

Inland Sector

(viii) promotion of fish seed production by constructing 45 commercial size Fjsh Seed Hatcheries in States;

dix" lishment of a number of Fish Formers' Development Agencies at district level for development of aquaculture with suitable subsidy;

(x) establishment of Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farms, Brac-kishwater Fish Farmc-s Development AgencSes, Pilot prawn hatcheries and farms Sri the maritime States and UTs and in some land locked States with suitable subsidy; and

(xi) establishment of sewage fed fish farms at selected centres.

Training in modern agriculture in-Orissa

2401. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) the detalils of Government's plan to provide the benefits of irrigation

and the modern agricultural know-how to farmers of backward areas and adivasis;

(b) whether thtre S_s any such scheme to train Adivasis of Orissa about modern agricultural know-how; and

(c) if so, the detellls thereof?

THE MINISTEF OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY Ol AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDtA MAKWANA): fa) The benefits of irrigation and modern ngricultu al know-how are provided to farmers of backward areas and adivasis: through a number of development s'hemes. The integrated water resources development scheme, including schemes in tribal and backward areas are planned and implemented by the State Governments. The tribal sub-plan approach, which aims at an ftrea development of scheduled tribe concentrated areas is meant to specifically benefit the tribal farmers. In addlition, the Central Ground Wate • Board is giving special attention or studying the possibilities of water resources development in tribal and backward areas.

For the transfer ot modern agricultural know-how *0* th_{e} farmers, a programme of agi'cultural extension known as the Tra ning and Visit system is being imple mented in 17 states, including tribal ad backward areas in these States. This scheme being implemented bv the concerned state government provides for a large number of field extern ion staff who regularly visit the famers and train them in modern agricultural technology. The transfer .of agricultural technology is also achien ?d through the programmes run by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, namely, National demonstrations, operational research projects, Krishi Vigyan Ken-dras, and lab. to lend programme.

Cb) and (c> Tn order to train the farmers of Orissa about the modern agricultural knov -how, the training and visit system uf extension was introduced in the f^{L} tate of Orissa since June, 1977. This project is i_{n} .operation in all the 30 districts of the State including the backward areas and predominently adivasi districts. The modern agricultural technologies developed by the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology are tested in 13 adaptive research centres, of which 9 are in the tribal areas, and are transferred to the farmers through the systematic draining of the field extension workers in these technologies and the regular visit of the extension workers to the farmers' fields. These efforts are supplemented by exhibition, demonstrations, farm fairs, and farm related programmes through mas_{s} media.

There are also 5 Krishi Vigyan Kendras operating j_{n} Orissa out *ot* which 3 aro^ocated in the adivasi districts of Keonjhar, Koraput and Gan-jam. They train farmers, farm women and farm youth in agriculture and allied areas. There are also 3 scheduled tribe projects run by the Indian Coundl of Agricultural Research in the tribal districts of Koraput, Phulbani and Keonjhar.

The Integrated Rural Development Programme is being implemented in all the blocks of Orissa including tribal areas. Under this, the farmers are assisted in taking up modern agriculture through financial subsidies for investing fin minor irrigation, land development and other agricultural activities. The pattern of subsidy is generally 25 per cent for small farmers, 33.3 per cent for marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans and $^{50}P^{er\ cent}$ $*^{\circ}r^{tribal}$ beneficiaries.

Research and development on agriculture with low water requirement

2402. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURB be pleased to state;

(a)whether Government ar_{e} awar* of the latest research done in Israel and other countries in the fields oi hydrotmonics and other methods «*" agriculture where in minimum water